

LOFTUS URBAN DISTRICT.

1339/1

NORTH RIDING (GUISBOROUGH)  
COMBINED DISTRICTS.

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. REPORT .  
for the Year 1935  
of the Medical Officer of Health.  
C. R. GIBSON, M.A., M.B., CH.B.  
D.P.H.

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Guisborough.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS  
OF THE  
LOFTUS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1935, drawn up on the lines indicated in the Ministry of Health's circular, 1492.

The three chief rates in vital statistics—birth-rate, death-rate and infant mortality—all show a local increase during the year compared to the previous year, but, while the increase in birth-rate is trivial, the increase in deaths, both in infancy and at all ages, is more marked. Compared with the average rates throughout England and Wales, the birth-rate has been practically equal, the local death-rate at all ages 10% higher, and the infant mortality rate, which naturally fluctuates more widely, 50% higher. These increases may perhaps be regarded as the swing of the pendulum after the very favourable death-rates of the previous year.

Serious epidemics have been absent during the year, but, in view of the prevalence of diphtheria elsewhere, the Council commenced operating, with the assistance of the local medical practitioners, a scheme for immunising children against diphtheria.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. R. GIBSON,

Guisborough,

Medical Officer of Health.

June 8th, 1936.

# 1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

	Borough of Redcar.	Guisborough Urban District.	Loftus Urban District.	Saltburn and Marske by the Sea Urban District.	Skelton & Brotton Urban District.
A. <i>Whole-time Officers.</i>					
Medical Officer of Health			Dr. C. R. Gibson		
Medical Officer to Joint Isolation Hospital ...			Dr. C. R. Gibson		
Sanitary Inspectors ...	Mr. W. Tutin	Mr. R. H. Kilburn*	Mr. A. Bates to June 20th, 1935 Mr. E. Hollis* from July 1st, 1935.	Mr. T. Young*	Mr. R. Barry
Assis't Sanitary Inspectors	Mr. N. Hudson	Mr. F. A. Russell		—	—

\* Also Surveyor for the district concerned.

## Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres) 10,595.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid 1935 : 7,861.

Number of inhabited houses on Rate-book, 1935 : 2012.

Rateable Value : £23,942.

Sum represented by a penny rate : £90.

The Loftus Urban District is roughly a square area, with one side on the north-east coast, bordered on the west by the Skelton and Brotton Urban District, and on the east and south by the Whitby Rural District. The main industries are ironstone mining, iron and steel works, and agriculture.

### Extracts from Vital Statistics of 1935.

	Total.	M.	F.	
Live births, legitimate	109	57	52	) Birth-rate 14·8.
illegitimate	7	4	3	
Still-births	12	3	9	: Rate per 1,000 total births, 94
Deaths	100	52	48	: Death-rate
Deaths in consequence of child-birth :				
		Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total births.	
(a) from sepsis	...	0	0	
(b) from other causes	...	1	8	
(c) total	...	1	8	
Death-rate of infants under one year of age :				
All infants, per 1,000 live births	...	...	86½	
Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births			73½	
Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births			286	
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	0	
.. .. Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	0	
.. .. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	0	
.. .. Influenza (all ages)	...	...	3	
.. .. Pneumonia (all ages)	...	...	9	
.. .. Tuberculosis (all ages)	...	...	5	
.. .. Cancer (all ages)	...	...	7	
.. .. Heart Disease (all ages)	...	...	22	

Deaths of women classed to Pregnancy and Child-birth: Of late years concern has been shown throughout the country at the unfortunate loss of life in and from child-bearing. The death-rate from this cause, usually expressed as so many deaths of mothers per 1000 live births registered, has not declined as deaths from nearly all other

causes have—on the contrary, it has shown some tendency to increase. The rate for England and Wales, was, over the five years 1911—15, 4·0 maternal deaths per thousand live births; over the five years 1931—35 it had risen to 4·3. A maternal death-rate of this magnitude, falling, as it does, when death is most cruel, has given rise to national anxiety. In a small district like this, with just over a hundred children born each year, it would be expected that the yearly maternal death-rate would fluctuate rather widely, sometimes above, sometimes below the national rate, and, to obtain any guidance as to how the district compares with the country as a whole, the experience of a series of years must be considered. Over the five years 1931—35 there were in this district 586 live births, and 4 mothers lost their lives from causes assigned to pregnancy or child-bearing. The average rate therefore is 6·8 maternal deaths per thousand births, some 50% above the rate for the whole country. It may be argued with some truth that the experience of five years in a district of this size is too small on which to base any trustworthy judgment. Unfortunately, the rates in adjoining districts have mostly been higher still, so that there would appear justification for the statement that the maternal death-rate in these Combined Districts is roughly double the national rate.

#### Deaths of women classed to Pregnancy and Child-bearing 1931-5.

		Live births registered	Maternal Deaths	Death-rate per 1000 live births :		
				Puerperal Sepsis	Other Puerperal Causes	Total Maternal Mortality
Borough of Redcar	...	1565	13	3·2	5·1	8·3
Guisborough U.D.	...	618	7	3·2	8·1	11·3
Loftus U.D.	...	586	4	1·7	5·1	6·8
Saltburn & Marske U.D.		317	5	6·3	9·5	15·8
Skelton & Brotton U.D.		1040	5	2·9	1·9	4·8
Guisborough Rural D.	...	139	3	7·2	14·4	21·6
(1931 and to 31st March, 1932, only)						
Total: Combined Districts		4265	37	3·3	5·4	8·7
England and Wales	...	—	—	1·8	2·5	4·3

#### Yearly Maternal Death-rate.

		COMBINED DISTRICTS.		ENGLAND & WALES.
		Births	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Death-rate
1931	...	933	7	7·5
1932	...	841	5	5·9
1933	...	786	3	3·8
1934	...	816	5	6·1
1935	...	889	17	19·1

If the maternal death-rate in these combined districts had been, during the last five years, the same as the national rate, which is deplored as too high, instead of 37 mothers losing their lives, 18 only would have done so. In the above table it will be noticed that,

for the year 1935 in, roughly, every fifty confinements in the combined districts, one ended fatally for the mother. Fifty to one against death in this event are odds which should be regarded as unacceptable.

### General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

There have been no developments or changes in the services provided in the area during the year.

### Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water: The quantity of supply has been generally satisfactory in the district throughout the year, with the exception of North Terrace, Loftus. This row of houses is supplied by the Cleveland Water Co. and, as they are situated at a relatively high level, there is a water tower which should fill during the night at least and so give a constant supply. This assumes there is not a large draw off at night elsewhere on the Company's mains, due to abnormal consumption or to leakage. Complaints were received of absence of water one day a week in May and June. This was apparently due to leaks from the main beyond the terrace, but the complaints recurred again throughout the winter.

Drainage and Sewerage: The sea outfall sewer extension at Skinningrove was completed in September.

Closet Accommodation: 15 Privies in Robinson Terrace and Park Terrace were converted to water-closets and notices served to convert 3 in High Street, Loftus, and 8 in Wheatland's Terrace.

At the end of 1935 the number of closets of each type is given as:---

Privies	...	357
Pail-closets	...	1027
Water-closets	...	497

Sanitary Inspection of the Area: The report furnished by the Sanitary Inspectors under Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers Order 1926, is given in Table 5.

Port Sanitary Report: The Skinningrove Iron Co. have a jetty at Skinningrove at which a few steamers call during the year to take on cargo. The following information concerning the character and amount of shipping and trade has been kindly supplied by the Skinningrove Iron Co.

# I. Amount of shipping entering the Port during the year.

Table A.

	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected. By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector	Number reported to be Defective	Number of vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage infectious disease on board
Total Foreign	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coastwise (Steamers)	6	1,500	—	—	—	—

## II. Character of Trade of Port.

Table B.

(a) Passenger Traffic during the year: nil.

(b) Cargo Traffic: Imports, nil.

Principal Exports, Pig Iron, Basic Slag, and Road-making Slag.

(c) Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive: nil.

## III.—Source of Water Supply.

Water is obtained from the Cleveland Water Company.

## IV.—Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.

No Declarations of Health have been received, as there have been no ships arriving from a foreign port.

No notifications have been received of inward vessels requiring special attention.

The question of mooring stations was discussed with the Customs Officer some years ago, and his advice was that no safe mooring station was available in the area.

No arrangements have been made for premises for medical examination, cleansing and disinfection of ships, etc., premises for the temporary accommodation of persons, hospital accommodation for plague, cholera, or yellow fever, or for ambulance transport other than that available for the other needs of the district.

Table C.

Cases of Infectious Disease landed from vessels: nil.

Table D.

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on vessels during the voyage but disposed of prior to arrival: nil.

## V.—Measures against Rodents.

Nil.

## VI.—Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.

No nuisances reported.

## VII.—Food Inspection.

No action has been required.



## Housing.

A tabulated statement of housing inspections and action taken is given in the appendix, page 18.

Considerable progress was made during the year in the Housing Scheme: various sites for re-housing were considered and finally steps were taken to secure a site to the north of West Road, Loftus. Owing to the repairs that had been carried out since the representation was first made it was decided to rescind the Clearance Order relating to the two houses in Clearance area No. 1 (North Side, Cowbar), and deal with the one house, No. 3, North Side, Cowbar, by a Demolition Order. Extensive repairs and improvements were also carried out on Forge Cottage, Scaling, which had been the subject of a representation in the previous year. Clearance Orders were made and submitted to the Ministry of Health, for Area No. 2 (Cowbar Bank), No. 3 (Church Row), No. 4 (Damside), and No. 5 (Dobson's Yard).

A commencement was made before the end of the year in the survey of the district under the Housing Act, 1935. As the preliminary survey, the enumeration of rooms and occupants, has been completed, a statement of the information collected can be given now. The number of five-roomed and smaller houses in the district was estimated at about 1600: actually the number of working-class houses surveyed was 1625. The figures of the survey are tabulated on page 19, and it must be noted that children between the ages of one year and 10 are each reckoned as one-half person.

The maximum permitted number of occupants, under the 1935 Housing Act, for a 2-roomed house is 3 persons: for a 3-roomed house, 5; a 4-roomed house,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ : a 5-roomed house, 10: and a 6-roomed house 12. If the rooms are under a certain size this permitted number must be correspondingly reduced. It is seen that 21 of the 242 3-roomed houses contain more than 5 occupants each and are therefore definitely overcrowded, while one of the 4-roomed and one of the 5-roomed houses are similarly overcrowded: nineteen of these houses contain from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  occupants, three have 8 to  $9\frac{1}{2}$  occupants, while one overcrowded household contains the equivalent of 12 adults.

Not all 3-roomed houses, of course, when the rooms are measured, will be found to reach such a size as to allow of a permitted number of 5 occupants: therefore measurements are being taken in all 3-roomed houses with from 4 to 5 occupants, to reach the final permitted number of occupants under the Act and to see how this compares with the actual number. Similarly with houses of other number of rooms, and at the present time such houses, 99 in all, are being measured and probably a considerable proportion of them also will be found to be overcrowded under the Act.

Except in the 242 3-roomed houses, of which at least 9%, and possibly more than double that proportion, are overcrowded, the amount of overcrowding in the district appears to be slight.

One result of the survey is to show that in this and neighbouring districts between 55 and 60% of all working-class households fall in the modest range of from 2 to 3½ adults, or their equivalents, and that the distribution varies little. This is seen in the following table:

Percentage of Working-class Households containing the number of persons given on the left.

Persons	Saltburn and Marske U.D.	Redcar Borough	Guishborough U.D.	Skelton and Brotton U.D.	Loftus U.D.
1—1½	9.8	5.2	6.1	4.9	3.4
2—2½	32.4	32.4	31.8	31.1	27.4
3—3½	25.8	26.8	27.3	28.6	28.1
4—4½	15.5	17.9	18.3	17.6	19.6
5—5½	9.7	11.0	9.2	9.5	11.1
6—6½	3.8	4.0	4.1	5.5	6.3
7—7½	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.6
8—8½	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9
9—9½	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
10—12	0.3	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.06

There is a slight progression, from left to right of the table, in the average size of the household.

### Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply: The district produces a large amount of milk, the excess over local requirements being sold in neighbouring districts or manufactured into butter and cheese.

Only one sample was submitted to the Scarborough Public Health Laboratory for report as to cleanliness; the report showed that the bacterial count was between 10,000 and 30,000 bacteria per c.c. and that coliform bacilli were absent in 1/100 c.c. in each of three estimations, and was, therefore, satisfactory.

I would recommend the submission of a larger number of samples for such examination: not less than one during the year from each producer or retailer of milk.

Meat and other foods: Number of slaughterhouses in the district:

Registered	-	-	3
Licensed	-	-	3

These are visited weekly by the Sanitary Inspector: one forequarter of beef was surrendered on account of tuberculosis, and also one pig carcase and various offal of beasts.

## Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

Scarlet fever has been of about average prevalence, the number of cases notified being 26 as compared with an average of 22 in the five previous years. There was a slight epidemic at Boulby in August and September with a total of five cases.

Three cases of diphtheria were notified in the first quarter of the year. In view of the increased amount of this disease in the winter of 1934-35, both throughout the country and in neighbouring districts, I recommended the Council to adopt, with the sanction of the Ministry of Health, a scheme for providing immunisation against the disease under Section 133 of the Public Health Act, 1875. The Council were to supply the immunising material, toxoid-antitoxin mixture, free to local practitioners and to pay them a fee of 5/- for each certificate of a child receiving the full course of three injections. Practitioners were recommended that children between the ages of 1 and 8 years should be selected, and that Schick testing, either before or after immunising, could, in these, be dispensed with. Sanction was obtained and early in March head-teachers throughout the district were circularised, asking their assistance in popularizing the scheme and distributing leaflets on the subject to the parents through the school-children. The head-teachers, as expected, willingly gave their help. Certificates were received that 173 children had received the course of three immunising injections before the end of the year, most of these in the first few months operation of the scheme. Fortunately the district has remained free from diphtheria since March, 1935, and in surrounding districts also it has been practically absent. Probably from this reason the number of children brought forward for immunisation has steadily diminished. The difficulty is that in the absence of an epidemic people do not value the protection that can be afforded their children while, when, or if, an epidemic of diphtheria does arrive, its progress will not wait until immunisation can be accomplished.

Pneumonia has been more prevalent in the district during the year, as evidenced by the number both of notifications and of deaths, but over a term of years the experience of this district compares favourably with that of neighbouring ones. In such comparison it is safer to use the death-rate from all respiratory diseases excluding tuberculosis, as the distinction between influenza, bronchitis and pneumonia is in some cases difficult to make, so that while in one district almost half the deaths from respiratory diseases are assigned to influenza, in a neighbouring and similar district less than one-fourth of such deaths may be so assigned. The average yearly death-rate from these respiratory diseases in the urban districts of the North Riding, over the years 1931—1934, has been 1.92: over the four preceding years, 2.37. In near-by districts, over the ten years 1921—1930, Saltburn Urban District, with its high proportion of elderly people, had the highest rate, 2.34; Guisborough Urban District was next, with 2.18; Skelton and Brotton U.D., 2.15; Redcar 2.09; while Loftus had distinctly the lowest death-rate, 1.88. In more recent years the order has been much the same, except that now the Skelton and Brotton U.D. takes the lead, the respiratory death-rate over the years 1931—1935 being: Skelton and

Brotton U.D. 2.25; Saltburn and Marske 2.01; Guisborough U.D. 1.81; Redcar Borough 1.79; and Loftus, still the lowest, 1.70. The cause of the comparatively low rate in Loftus is probably complex; the district has a high proportion of young adults, a drier soil, a clearer air, it is further removed from large centres of population with their opportunities of epidemics, the housing is better, and possibly the nutrition of the inhabitants, from their thrifty habits, has suffered less in the depression than that of some of their neighbours.

The number of patients from this district admitted to the Joint Isolation Hospital was 24, compared with 57 in the previous year. Three of these were cases of diphtheria, the remainder being scarlet fever.

### Joint Isolation Hospital.

Patients admitted April 1st, 1935, to March 31st, 1936.

(in brackets are given the numbers admitted in the previous twelve months).

	Redcar Borough	Guisborough U.D.	Loftus U.D.	Saltburn and Marske U.D.	Skelton and Brotton U.D.	Total
Scarlet Fever	45 (65)	38 (74)	25 (44)	16 (26)	24 (81)	148 (290)
Diphtheria	6 (72)	10 (21)	— (6)	3 (26)	4 (7)	23 (132)
Enteric Fever	—	—	— (2)	—	— (1)	— (3)
Erysipelas	2	—	— (1)	—	—	2 (1)
Puerperal Fever	3 (1)	—	— (2)	1	—	4 (3)
	56 (138)	48 (95)	25 (55)	20 (52)	28 (89)	177 (429)

In the three years from April 1st, 1933, there have been admitted to the Joint Hospital from all districts a total of 587 cases of scarlet fever, with one death, showing a case mortality rate of 0.2 deaths per hundred cases, and 209 cases of diphtheria, with 17 deaths, a case mortality rate of 8.1 per cent.

The minimum detention period adopted for children with scarlet fever is 21 days, but the average stay in hospital is, of course, longer than that, being, in 1935, 30.6 days. Return cases, that is secondary cases developing in a house within four weeks after the return to it of a patient discharged from hospital, occur sometimes in the winter months, when nasal catarrhs are more prevalent and troublesome. There was one such case developed in Loftus in December.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis notified or discovered during the year was nine, an increase of four over the previous year but equalling the previous low record of 1933. The number of deaths from tuberculosis was five, so that in the last three years the fatal cases of this disease have been double what they were in the previous three years: a high proportion again, three out of five, were in young adolescents, between the ages of 15 and 24. One of the cases, dying in hospital outside the district, had not previously been notified: the interval between notification and death in the other fatal cases was six days, 6 months, 13 months and six years, respectively.

No action was taken under section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925: no tuberculous person employed in the milk trade was discovered, and no action was required under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action has been taken under section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

# APPENDIX.

## 3. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis), 1935.

	All Ages	Under 1	1 year	2—	3—	4	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	65—	Cases admitted to Hosp.	Total deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	26	—	—	—	2	1	11	7	1	3	—	1	—	21	—
Diphtheria	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	46	3	2	2	1	1	8	4	4	4	4	12	1	—	—
Erysipelas	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	1	—	—
Ophth. Neonatorum	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

# 4. TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 years	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
20—24 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
25—34 years	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—44 years	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54 years	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
55—64 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Ages	2	4	1	2	—	3	2	—



## 5. ABSTRACT OF THE WORK OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

	Number dealt with.	Informal Notices.	Statutory Notices.	Result.	Remarks.
Nuisances ...	550	545	8	Compliance (except 6)	—
Slaughterhouses ...	6	3	Nil	Compliance	—
Dairies and Cowsheds ...	57	35	Nil	Compliance	—
Factories and Workshops ..	124	7	Nil	Compliance	—
Offensive Trades ...	8	—	Nil	—	Fish-frying
Common Lodging House ...	1	1	Nil	Compliance	—
Music Halls, Cinemas, etc.	3	1	Nil	Compliance	
Premises disinfected ...	36	—	Nil	—	



## 6. LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.

	Borough of Redcar	Guisborough Urban District	Loftus Urban District	Salbarn and Marske by the Sea Urban District	Shotton and Foston Urban District	Total	
Sputa examined for Tubercle bacilli	...	45	24	11	14	8	102
Sputa found positive	...	11	7	3	5	2	28
Swabs from Diphtheria suspects examined	...	97	71	34	80	28	310
Swabs from Diphtheria suspects found positive	25	23	3	28	6	85	
Swabs from Diphtheria convalescents examined	92	59	9	103	16	279	
Swabs from Diphtheria contacts	...	47	7	—	33	3	90
Blood examined for Enteric group (Widal Test)	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Other examinations	...	2	2	1	—	—	5
Diphtheria Antitoxin issued by Local Authority	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

## 7. HOUSING STATISTICS.

New Houses erected in 1935 :				
By private enterprise	...	...	...	4
By the Urban District Council	...	...	...	0
Total	...	...	...	4
1. <i>Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :</i>				
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	367
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	636
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1922	...	...	...	367
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	636
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	157
2. <i>Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :</i>				
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	...	...	...	56
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year :</i>				
A. Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23, Housing Act, 1930 :				
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	13
(2) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit after service of formal notices :				
(a) By owners	...	...	...	13
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	Nil
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :				
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :				
(a) By owners	...	...	...	1
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	Nil
C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21, Housing Act, 1930 :				
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	Nil
D. Proceedings under Section 20, Housing Act, 1930 :				
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	Nil

## 8. OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

## PRELIMINARY FIGURES.

Number of Occupants	Two roomed Houses	Three roomed Houses	Four roomed Houses	Five roomed Houses	Six roomed Houses	Total
1	2	13	12	23	4	54
1½	—	—	—	1	—	1
2	3	52	48	191	23	317
2½	—	23	32	70	4	129
3	1	61	69	216	14	361
3½	...	18	18	56	5	97
4	...	29	38	160	11	238
4½	...	8	19	53	1	81
5	...	17	20	80	6	123
5½	...	10	11	34	2	57
6	...	3	14	42	6	65
6½	...	3	5	28	2	38
7	...	1	7	23	—	31
7½	...	2	2	7	—	11
8	...	1	—	10	—	11
8½	...	—	—	3	1	4
9	...	1	—	2	1	4
9½	...	—	1	1	—	2
12	...	—	—	1	—	1
Total Houses	... 6	242	296	1001	80	1625
No. definitely overcrowded	—	21	1	1	—	23
No. possibly overcrowded	1	54	28	16	—	99
Total Occupants	... 11	789	1046	3683½	275½	5805
Occupants per House	... 1·83	3·26	3·53	3·68	3·44	3·58
Occupants per Room	... 0·92	1·09	0·88	0·74	0·57	

## 9. SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Period.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths at Ages.		Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis.	Yearly Birth-rate.	Yearly Death-rate.	Infant Mortality Rate (Infant deaths per thousand births).
				Under 1 year.	1—4 years.				
1884—1888	6,453	1172	505	161	62	—	36.4	15.7	137
1889—1893	6,208	1018	465	126	59	—	32.8	15.0	124
1894—1898	6,200	989	440	135	60	—	32.1	14.2	136
1899—1903	6,508	1150	496	159	53	—	35.4	15.2	138
1904—1908	7,600	1310	547	161	60	45	34.5	14.4	123
1909—1913	8,872	1465	600	172	72	45	33.0	13.5	117
1914—1918	8,700	1175	576	141	—	46	27.0	13.3	120
1919—1923	9,120	1148	481	93	47	39	25.2	10.6	81
1924—1928	8,342	782	458	43	17	28	18.8	11.0	55
1929—1933	7,897	648	461	38	18	19	16.4	11.7	59
1933	8,116	126	93	5	3	5	15.5	11.5	40
1934	8,010	101	85	4	2	4	12.6	10.6	39½
1935	7,861	116	100	10	1	5	14.8	12.7	86½